Inventorying & Managing Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs)



trategic Conservation and Open Space













What's Possible? Partnerships to Protect Drinking Water

Take priority actions to protect sources of drinking water, working with *key partners*.

Emerging Contaminants

Expanding cyanobacteria/ pigment monitoring and bloom watch/tracking in

DES Limnology Lab developing capacity to quick-test for cyanotoxin with ELISA; PHL developing test capability for specifc toxins

NHDES developing a protocol for responding to suspected blooms in

Source Water Protection Involves...

itifying / Protecting Drinking Water Resource Areas





Exposure, Health Risks











Inventorying & Managing Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs)



trategic Conservation and Open Space













What's Possible? Partnerships to Protect Drinking Water

Take priority actions to protect sources of drinking water, working with *key partners*.

Emerging Contaminants

Expanding cyanobacteria/ pigment monitoring and bloom watch/tracking in

DES Limnology Lab developing capacity to quick-test for cyanotoxin with ELISA; PHL developing test capability for specifc toxins

NHDES developing a protocol for responding to suspected blooms in

Source Water Protection Involves...

itifying / Protecting Drinking Water Resource Areas





Exposure, Health Risks











What's Possible? Partnerships to Protect Drinking Water

NH Planner's Spring Meeting - May 6, 2016



www.waterprotection.ca/images/multibarriera.jpg

National Source Water Collaborative Members!

American Planning Association

American Water Works Association

Association of Clean Water Administrators

Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

Association of State Drinking Water Administrators

Clean Water Action

Clean Water Fund

Environmental Finance Center Network

Ground Water Protection Council

Groundwater Foundation

National Association of Conservation Districts

National Association of Counties

National Ground Water Association

National Rural Water Association

North American Lake Management Society

River Network

Rural Community Assistance Partnership

Smart Growth America

The Trust for Public Land

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Farm Service

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Forest Service (Northeastern Area)

U.S. Geological Survey

Water Systems Council

http://sourcewatercollaborative.org/about/

Take priority actions to protect sources of drinking water, working with *key partners*.





Identifying / Protecting Drinking Water Resource Areas

Public education and outreach



Inventorying /
Evaluating Threats
~(PCSs)





Actions that prevent, reduce, or eliminate risks to the drinking water supply



www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/sourcewater-protection-basics#what

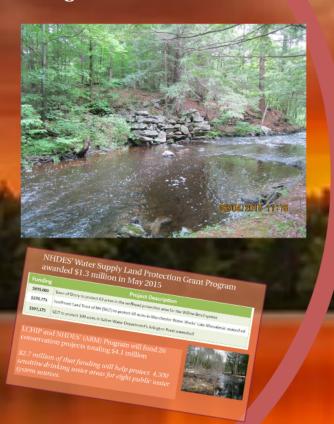


Strategic Conservation and Open Space

For Example ..." Over \$5,000,000 in Conservation Funding Will Help Protect Drinking Water in 2016

Madbury - 5,100 ft of frontage on the Oyster River to be conserved.







NHDES' Water Supply Land Protection Grant Program awarded \$1.3 million in May 2015

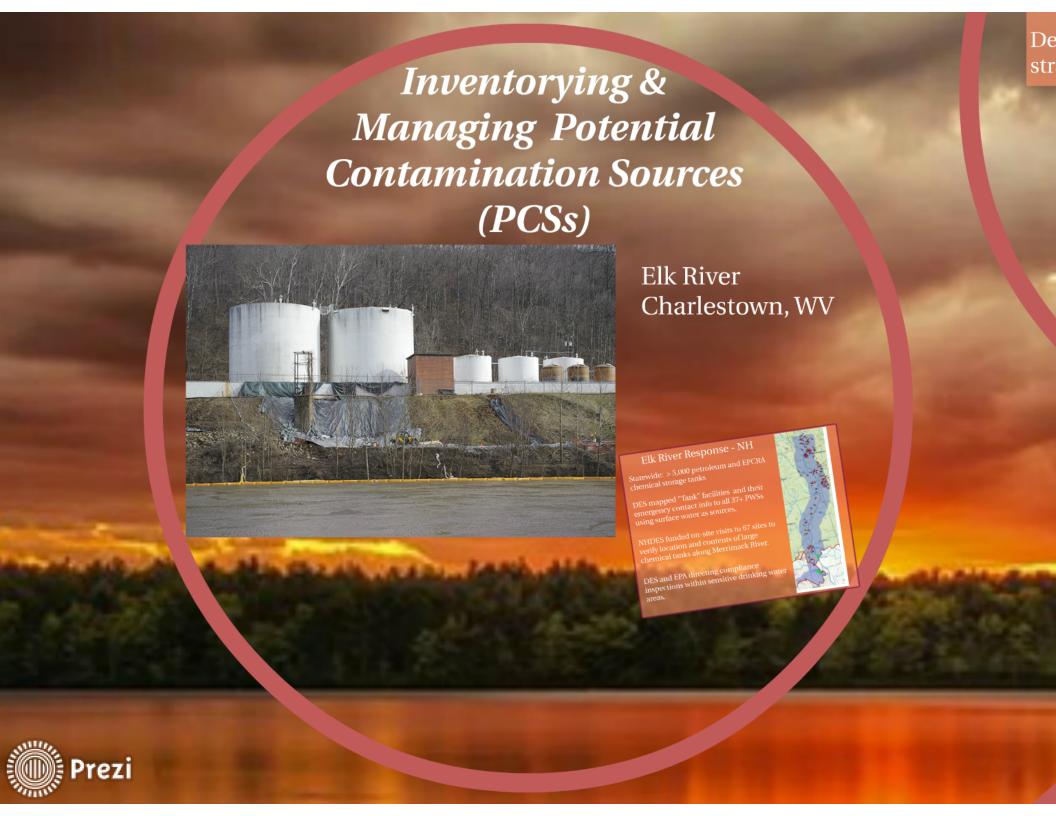
Funding	Project Description
\$635,000	Town of Derry to protect 63 acres in the wellhead protection area for the Willow Bend system
\$270,775	Southeast Land Trust of NH (SELT) to protect 60 acres in Manchester Water Works' Lake Massabesic watershed
\$397,175	SELT to protect 109 acres in Salem Water Department's Arlington Pond watershed

LCHIP and NHDES' (ARM) Program will fund 26 conservation projects totaling \$4.1 million

\$2.7 million of that funding will help protect 4,300 sensitive drinking water areas for eight public water system sources.







Elk River Response - NH

Statewide: > 5,000 petroleum and EPCRA chemical storage tanks

DES mapped "Tank" facilities and their emergency contact info to all 37+ PWSs using surface water as sources.

NHDES funded on-site visits to 67 sites to verify location and contents of large chemical tanks along Merrimack River.

DES and EPA directing compliance inspections within sensitive drinking water areas.





Emergencies: Geographic Response Planning

Exeter and Lamprey Rivers

Identify most sensitive natural, cultural or significant economic resources at risk from oil spills.

Describe and prioritize response strategies, tactics & equipment

Plans will be done June 2016

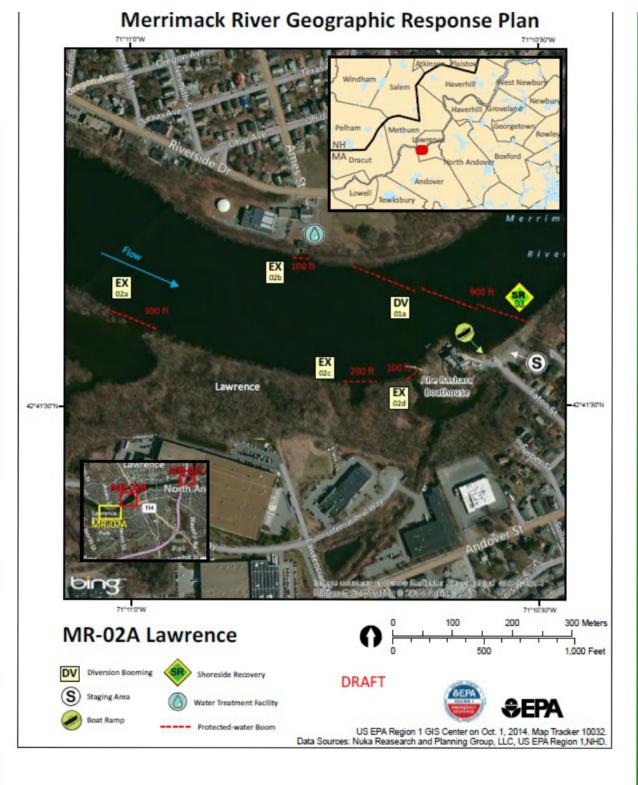
Partnership with EPA Region 1





Source: Nuka, Inc







PCS Management

Failing Septic Systems On The Shores of Lake Waukewan (Meredith's Water Supply)



Lake Waukewan - (Meredith's Primary Source of DW) - First recorded significant toxic algae bloom occurred in November 2004



...Phosphorus concentrations are increasing...the project focused on shoreline septic systems.



Septic Evaluation & Repair (DES Funded)

24 evaluations performed13 systems in failure (54%)10 repaired using 319 funds

Photo Credit: Pat Tarpey

Source: http://www.meredithnh.org/Joomla/ pdfdocs/WWAC%20Management%20Plan.pdf





...Phosphorus concentrations are increasing...the project focused on shoreline septic systems.



Photo Credit: Pat Tarpey

Septic Evaluation & Repair (DES Funded)

24 evaluations performed 13 systems in failure (**54**%) 10 repaired using 319 funds

Source: http://www.meredithnh.org/Joomla/ pdfdocs/WWAC%20Management%20Plan.pdf



Emerging Contaminants

Cyanobacteria...

Expanding cyanobacteria/ pigment monitoring and bloom watch/tracking in source waters.

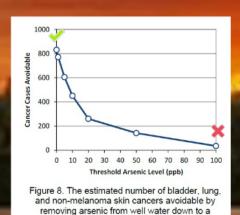
"I think this is a wake-up call," U.S. Sen. Rob Portman (R., Ohio) (**Toledo, 2014**)

DES Limnology Lab developing capacity to quick-test for cyanotoxin with ELISA; PHL developing test capability for specifc toxins

NHDES developing a protocol for responding to suspected blooms in source water



Exposure, Health Risks and Private Well Water



High Percentage of Private Well Owners Use Inappropriate Treatment for Arsenic



NHDES Web Tool

range of threshold levels from 0 to 100 ppb.



Municipal Partners Involved in Testing



Bedford **Fuftonborough**



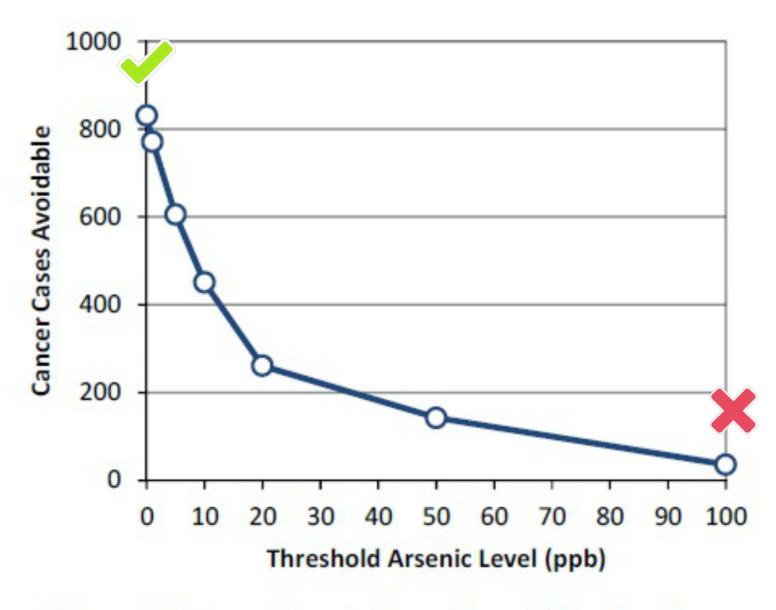
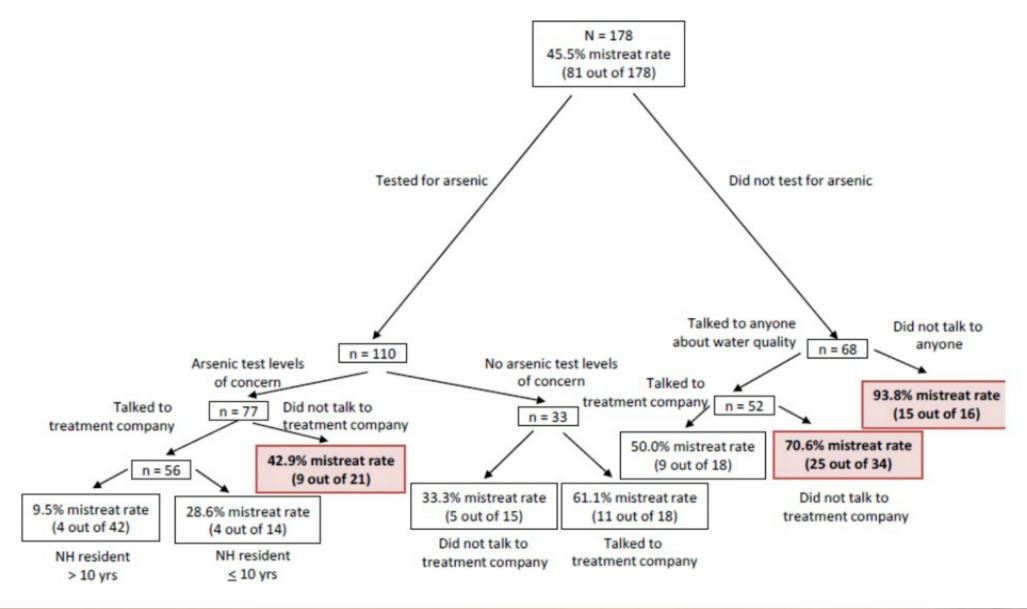


Figure 8. The estimated number of bladder, lung, and non-melanoma skin cancers avoidable by removing arsenic from well water down to a range of threshold levels from 0 to 100 ppb.



Inappropriate Treatment for Arsenic





NHDES Web Tool

















PUBLIC

OVERNMENT

BUSINESS

A to Z LIST

The NHDES Be Well Informed Guide



PROTECT YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH AND HOME

INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE FOR TREATING YOUR WELL WATER



The **Be Well Informed** Guide from NHDES is designed to help you understand your water test results and, if your well water has commonly found pollutants in it, provide information about health concerns and water treatment choices. New Hampshire is fortunate to have an abundance of clean groundwater, and nearly half of New Hampshire's residents (over 500,000 people) rely solely upon domestic wells (also called "private wells") as their primary source of drinking water. While many private wells provide safe drinking water, certain pollutants like arsenic, iron and manganese are sometimes present in groundwater at levels that can affect your health and home.

NHDES recommends private well owners test their well water every three to five years for pollutants commonly found in New Hampshire's groundwater. This group of commonly found pollutants is listed in the NHDES Private Well Brochure and is referred to as the "Standard Analysis." The Be Well Informed Guide evaluates the pollutants that are part of the Standard Analysis. NHDES recommends that you have your water tested at a NHELAP accredited laboratory. When you have your water tested, your test results be summarized in the form of a lab report.



DES Private Well Brochure



Accredited Labs in NH



NHDES Private Well Testing Program

Questions or Comments



Municipal Partners Involved in Testing

Editotolia (

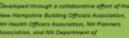
February **2015**

Guidance to Refine the Potable Water Definition in New Hampshire Municipal Building Codes









\$
15
dollars

is all it costs to test your well water for arsenic



10 minutes

is all it takes to collect a water sample



3-5 years

is the recommended frequency for testing

WELL WATER.

pshire well water because of the of rock.

serious health issues over time, dder, skin, and lung cancer. ble to the effects of arsenic

o do not rely on the results of vels vary from house to house. such as boiling, pitcher filters, love arsenic.

lable to help! We suggest you start -toxmetal/arsenic

TESTING YOUR WATER IS EASY.

 The first step to keeping your family safe is to test your well water for arsenic and other contaminants.

You can't see it.

You can't smell it. You can't taste it.

IN YOUR WELL WATER?

- The cost to test your water ranges from about \$15 for just arsenic to \$85 for a standard test of the most common contaminants.
- Sample collection bottles are easily available from state or private labs. Bottles can be mailed to you and samples can be mailed back. Directions will be included in your kit.
- If testing shows that you have unsafe levels of arsenic, there
 are reliable options to address it.
- For a list of certified labs, visit: http://www2.des.nh.gov/CertifiedLabs

IR TODAY, AND THEN AGAIN EVERY THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

Bedford
Bow
Epping
Londonderry
Peterborough
Plaistow
Rindge
Nottingham
Strafford
Tuftonborough
Windham



Inventorying & Managing Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs)



itrategic Conservation and Open Space













What's Possible? Partnerships to Protect Drinking Water

Emerging Contaminants

Expanding cyanobacteria/ pigment monitoring and bloom watch/tracking in

DES Limnology Lab developing capacity to quick-test for cyanotoxin with ELISA; PHL developing test capability for specifc toxins

NHDES developing a protocol for responding to suspected blooms in

Take priority actions to protect sources of drinking water, working with *key partners*.

Source Water Protection Involves...

itifying / Protecting Drinking Water Resource Areas





Exposure, Health Risks









